

7210-10-11  
BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1948

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D., D.P.H.

WHICH INCLUDES THE

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

W. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A.



## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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Councillor G. H. Hughes (Chairman)  
Councillor R. Thomas (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman A. H. Salt	Councillor J. R. Evans (deceased)
Councillor P. Arundale	„ W. H. Harrison
„ O. Ll. Davies	„ E. Hughes
„ A. Dunwell	„ L. J. Morgan

Mayor of the Borough : Councillor F. H. Andleby Jones

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## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1948-49

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### Medical Officer of Health :

WM. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

### Sanitary Inspector :

WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods

### Additional Sanitary Inspector :

G. M. PAWSON, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods

### Health Visitor :

(To 4th July, 1948)

Mrs. M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

### Matron of the Isolation Hospital :

(To 4th July, 1948)

Miss GWYNETH WILLIAMS, S.R.N.

### Matron of the Maternity Home :

(To 4th July, 1948)

Miss MARY HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

### Clerks :

Mrs. P. G. STORRS

Miss B. M. THOMAS

Town Hall,  
Colwyn Bay.  
9th August, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members,  
Health Committee,  
Colwyn Bay Corporation.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have to submit my report on the health of the residents of Colwyn Bay during the year 1948.

The statistics show that Colwyn Bay is returning to its pre-war state. The population drift back to industrial towns has been checked and indeed, the Registrar General estimates that our population increased slightly. The birth-rate has returned to its low average and the death rate remains high. Over 90% of those who died were over 55 years of age and over 74% exceeded 65 years. There were 7 still-births and 9 infant deaths—a total of 16 as compared with 18 last year.

Infectious disease increased in incidence—mainly due to epidemics of measles, chickenpox and mumps. There were only twelve cases of whooping cough notified and of these, only 5 were under 5 years of age. As there was an epidemic on the North Wales coast, these figures must be related to the fact that 95% of the Colwyn Bay children are immunised against whooping cough at the age of 8-10 months. Those affected were either non-immunised or very mildly ill. Immunisation is now the responsibility of the Denbigh County Council and I am not able to give official figures of immunisation.

The Housing position remains tragic. There were 78 houses built by the Local Authority in 1948—none by private enterprise. During the year, a points system of allocating houses to applicants was adopted. As a result, the Sanitary Inspector and I visited almost 700 houses.

In many the position is grave. Unhappiness is obvious. There are many causes of unhappiness but the basic cause is the need for two or more growing families to share a house; or what is worse, for a young couple to share a house with elderly people. One elderly man informed me that "there ought to be a law against people having babies—or alternatively people who do have babies ought not to be allowed to live in the same house as other people." Young mothers do not want to share houses—certainly not with miserable old fellows like him. There have been many cases of young couples being ejected from their homes because a baby was expected. I feel that the points system needs to be more heavily loaded in favour of the mother and baby. There is not very much legal overcrowding—indeed the purely mechanical side of housing—sanitary defects, overcrowding, etc., is much better than twenty years ago when larger families were the rule.

I am glad to say that the present estimate is that the Council will build 167 houses and that 42 will be built by private enterprise in 1949.

Food supply has been carefully supervised—especially milk and water. Later in the report will be found statements on the tests; these look good—I do not assert that they do much good.

It has been necessary to make a partial report on the year's activities in Child Welfare. In July the Hospitals and Clinics passed out of your control. The transition was easy; indeed no real change has yet occurred except that I report to a different Authority. The Committee of Ladies attached to the Clinic has retained its interest and increased its activities. This summer has shown the hold that the Clinic had on those who were temporary residents, during the War years. Many who lived with us but who have returned to

London, visited us during the year and made a point of coming to the Clinic to talk of past days.

The National Health Act is now in the midst of teething troubles and perhaps it would be wise not to make any comments. So far it has achieved little and brought no real benefits—these are still potentialities

There were no changes in Staff during the year. Mr. Austwick was allowed special leave of absence to go as Sanitary Officer on a Whaling Expedition. The Ministry of Food honoured him by selecting him as an advisor on the method of inspection and handling Whale meat. During his absence the work of Senior Sanitary Inspector was divided out—I undertook the administrative and responsible part of the work. Mr. Pawson undertook much of the “fetching and carrying” and Mrs. Storrs and Miss Thomas saw to reports and other office work. The result was happy and I feel sure that the town did not suffer but it was a severe strain and we are glad to have him back.

I would publicly acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Andleby Jones who was Chairman of the Health Committee until his elevation to the Mayoralty in May 1949. He took a very keen interest in the work of the Department and was always ready to advise and support me. Miss Hovey remained Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee until it ceased to function in July. She was throughout the entire life of the Committee (1918-1948) its pivot and when she went into her well earned retirement in 1949 she took the sincere gratitude and good wishes of all my Staff.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough (acres) .....	7,124
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1948) .....	23,290
Inhabited houses .....	6,939
Rateable value .....	£228,112
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£919

<b>Live Births :</b>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	145	136	281
Illegitimate .....	6	8	14
Total .....	151	144	295
Birth rate per 1000 population			12.23

<b>Still Births :</b>			
Legitimate .....	3	3	6
Illegitimate .....	0	1	1
Total .....	3	4	7
Stillbirth rate per 1000 population			0.30

<b>Infant Mortality :</b>			
Legitimate .....	5	4	9
Illegitimate .....	0	0	0
Total .....	5	4	9
Infant mortality rate per 1000 births			30.5

<b>Deaths</b> .....	181	210	391
Mortality rate per 1000 population			16.7

### Deaths from :

1. Puerperal causes .....	0
2. Cancer .....	70
3. Measles .....	0
4. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	0

It will be noted that the population has changed its trend. It has been estimated to have fallen by about a thousand each year from 1940, till it reached 22,600 in 1947. The 1948 estimate is 23,290—an increase of 690. The number of inhabited houses has increased during the year by 87 but as deaths exceeded births by 96 and there has been a steady evacuation of Ministry of Food employees to other areas, the rising population is not easily explained.



The birth-rate was 12.2 per 1000 population—a fall from 14.0 in 1947 and the still-birth rate was 0.30 compared with 0.44 in 1947. The comparative figures for England and Wales were—birth-rate 17.9 and still-birth rate 0.42.

In previous years I have claimed that the still-births should be reckoned with the infants deaths—after all, as many still-births concern babies who died within a few second of birth, the dividing line between the two is theoretical. There were 9 infant deaths and 7 still-births. This total of 16 is a slight improvement on the eighteen lives lost last year and to some extent takes the sting from the fact that the Infant Mortality Rate of 30.5 is a slight increase on our own rate although still below the exceptionally good National figure of 34.

### **Causes of Infant Deaths :**

Age	Cause of Death.
1. 20 hours	Prematurity.
2. 1 day	Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida.
3. 1 day	Congenital deficiency of Heart.
4. 2 days	Prematurity—severe maternal toxæmia.
5. 4 days	Prematurity.
6. 3 weeks	Hæmorrhagic pneumonia; maternal toxæmia.
7. 2 months	Broncho-Pneumonia.
8. 6 months	Supra renal hæmorrhage due to meningococcal septicæmia.
9. 11 months	Acute lobar pneumonia; congenital cerebral aplasia.

Six of the nine deaths occurred in the neo-natal period and were due to ante-natal causes—at least four of these should have been prevented by better ante-natal care.

There were 391 deaths as compared with 384 in 1947. The rate for 1948 was 16.7 per 1000 population. There were in fact 399 deaths registered in the area but of these some were not residents and some residents who died in other areas were credited to Colwyn Bay. Of those registered in the area the age distribution was as follows :—



Ages	Male	Female	Total
0— 1 .....	5	4	9
1— 4 .....	3	0	3
5— 9 .....	1	0	1
10—14 .....	1	0	1
15—19 .....	0	1	1
20—24 .....	0	0	0
25—34 .....	0	3	3
35—44 .....	0	5	5
45—54 .....	7	8	15
55—64 .....	34	30	64
Over 65 .....	130	167	297
	<hr/> 181	<hr/> 218	<hr/> 399

51 of the 399 deaths concerned visitors (i.e. residents in Hospitals, etc.), in the Borough who had come from other districts. As last year, over 90% of those who died were over 55 years of age and over 70% were over 65 years of age.

There were 70 deaths from cancer—exactly the same number as in 1947. 221 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels—56%. This is a very high number.

The Vital Statistics for England and Wales (1948) and for Colwyn Bay (1947) may be compared with our 1948 figures here :—

	England and Wales 1948	Colwyn Bay 1947	Colwyn Bay 1948
Birth Rate .....	17.9	14.0	12.2
Infant Mortality rate .....	34.0	25.2	30.5
Still-birth rate .....	0.42	0.4	0.3
Maternity Mortality rate .....	1.02	0.0	0.0
Death rate .....	11.6	16.9	16.7

The actual causes of deaths notified were :—

	1947 Total	1948		
		Male	Female	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	0	1	0	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	12	2	3	5
Tuberculosis (Other) .....	2	0	0	0
Syphylitic Diseases .....	0	1	0	1
Influenza .....	0	1	0	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	0	0	0
Cancer :				
Mouth .....	2	1	0	1
Uterus .....	2	0	3	3
Stomach, etc. ....	19	8	8	16
Breast .....	4	0	14	14
Other sites .....	41	18	18	36
Diabetes .....	4	2	1	3
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	58	25	34	59
Heart Diseases .....	119	64	77	141
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	31	6	15	21
Bronchitis .....	16	9	8	16
Pneumonia .....	6	7	2	9
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6	1	4	5
Ulcer of Stomach .....	5	1	0	1
Appendicitis .....	1	0	0	0
Other Digestive Disorders ...	10	2	6	8
Nephritis .....	11	4	3	7
Premature Birth .....	2	1	0	1
Congenital Malformity, etc. ...	4	1	3	4
Suicide .....	1	1	0	1
Road Traffic Accidents .....	3	4	0	4
Other violent causes .....	5	4	4	8
All other causes .....	23	17	7	24
Total .....	384	181	210	391

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

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### 1. Laboratory Provisions :

#### (a) Bacteriological :

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway undertakes all types of bacteriological investigation and provides such assistance to the Health Department in epidemiology as comes within the range of bacteriologists. I have found it beneficial on several occasions to discuss problems with the Director, Dr. Kingsley Smith, and he has undertaken "field work" for me. This laboratory also provides all sera as required.

During the year, the following specimens were examined and reported on for Colwyn Bay doctors :—

Miscellaneous .....	12
Food .....	5
Nose and Throat swabs .....	511
Fæces .....	36
Urine .....	24
Sputum .....	25
Milk .....	1
Ice Cream .....	42
Water .....	49
Total ...	705

#### (b) Pathological :

The Pathological Laboratory for the area is at present established and maintained by the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee at Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital—the range of examinations possible is wide.

#### (c) Water :

Water is examined for purity by two methods :—

- (i) Chemical purity—such examinations are made by the Public Analyst at the Assay Office, Chester. One such examination was made of Colwyn Bay water in 1948.

- (ii) Bacteriological purity—these examinations are made at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. In 1948, there were examinations made of water submitted by the Council Staff. This concerned water from outlying areas—i.e. wells, etc.—in addition to town water.

(d) **Milk :**

This is examined for the Council at the Conway Valley Dairies Laboratory, Mochdre, in addition to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratory at Colwyn Bay. The latter can only take a limited number of samples so the former was asked to help. The general principle is that the Ministry of Agriculture Laboratory is given Conway Valley milk to test and the Conway Valley Laboratory given other milks.

My enthusiasm for this testing is only lukewarm. It has some general advantages and results must be interpreted in a very general way.

**Ambulance Facilities :**

On the 5th July, 1948, this service became the responsibility of the County Council. The Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps offered to continue as agents of the County Council. This offer was gladly accepted and while administratively there has been a change from the service point of view, there has been no alteration—the same vehicles, the same men, the same method of obtaining the service exist, the same voluntary spirit pervades. The work has grown—partly because of increased need by and partly because of unreasonable abuse by the public. The Honorary Secretary has given me the following figures of work done during the year ended 31st March, 1949 :—

	1949	1948		
Accidents .....	40	72	Decrease	32
Admission to Hospital ...	303	192	Increase	111
Admission to Nursing Homes .....	90	91	Decrease	1
Out of District .....	125	127	Decrease	2
House to house .....	54	99	Decrease	45
Mileage .....	18506	23033	Decrease	4527
Ambulance case hours ...	1331	1174	Increase	157
Personnel case hours .....	5324	4698	Increase	626
Total cases .....	612	581	Increase	31

The above figures do not include Sitting Car cases, which were 275—mileage 8,494, making total number of cases dealt with by the Corps 887 showing an increase of 306 and mileage 27,000—an increase of 3,967 miles in the year.

### **First Aid :**

The work of the Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps is essentially concerned with the transport of the sick and injured. The Colwyn Bay Division of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem provides First Aid attention at specific places and functions where the public are likely to congregate and where mishaps may occur. I am glad to publish the following statement supplied me by the Secretary of the Division :—

During the past year the Division has provided men for duty at :—

The local Cinemas (each night).  
 Mochdre Rose Queen Festival.  
 Tan Lan Rose Queen Festival.  
 Military Tattoo, Eirias Park.  
 Eirias Park Firework Displays, etc., etc.

In addition the First Aid Trailer was stationed on the Promenade every week-end from Whit to the end of September.

All these duties have entailed the attention of 348 cases during the year while the collective total of duties performed by the members has totalled 452 (an approximate expenditure of 1,600 man hours).

It should be emphasised that the work is entirely voluntary and the Division are always ready to provide trained men for duty at any function on request without obligation. No payment is requested for the services so rendered and the funds are maintained by voluntary donations and subscriptions and the proceeds of the annual flag day.

In order to maintain their efficiency members meet every Monday evening throughout the year for practice and lectures.

Attached to the Division are two further branches :  
 (a) The Cadet Division, which might be termed the



“nursery” of the Senior Division, which provides training in first aid to boys under 16 and subsequently being eligible for transfer to the Senior Division on reaching the age of 18.

- (b) The Nursing Division—this was formed last year and the 10 ladies concerned have all now qualified and are eligible to carry out duties in conjunction with the male members.

The strength of the various section is :—

Senior Division ...	26
Nursing Division .	10
Cadet Division ...	30

### **Nursing in the Home :**

This is now provided by the County Council. I have been unable to obtain a statement of work done by the three Associations prior to 5th July, 1949 as all their organisations ceased to exist then.

### **Clinics :**

These were, until July, 1948, mainly controlled by the Colwyn Bay Council but then the premises were transferred with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, to the County Council. There has not been any change in the Clinics or the personnel attending them.

Clinics are held as follows :—

- At the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.
 

Tuesdays	*Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (each week).
Wednesdays	*Toddler's Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate weeks).
Thursdays	Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. (alternate weeks).
Fridays	Tuberculosis Clinic at 9.30 a.m. (on 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month).
	Ante-Natal Clinics at 2 p.m. (each week).

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks on a Thursday when he sees women by appointment. These appointments are made at the Friday ante-natal Clinic.



2. \*At Llysfaen (Church House).  
Mondays \*Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).
3. At Mochdre (Church House).  
Mondays \*Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).  
\*Attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Ladies' Committee has continued its activities and now has developed a number of functions—Socials, Made-do-and-mend classes, toy making classes and "Keep Fit" classes. These are all very successful.

There is not a Day Nursery in the area..

### **Venereal Diseases :**

These diseases are treated as follows :—

1. Llandudno and District Hospital—  
Every Thursday at 2.0 p.m.  
(evening—Males—Females—afternoon)
2. Chester Royal Infirmary—Out Patients' Department.  
Males—Monday, 5—7 p.m.  
Saturday, noon.  
Females—Monday, 5—7 p.m.  
Thursdays, 5—7 p.m.
3. Bangor—Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary :  
Males—Wednesday, 6 p.m.  
Females—Friday 2—4 p.m.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare :**

This service was transferred to the County Council on 5th July, 1948 but as the Colwyn Bay Medical Officer of Health is also the Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and as the Colwyn Bay Health Visitor was also a County Health Visitor, the change over has been smooth. Indeed it is doubtful if many of the mothers are aware of the change. None of the services developed by the Colwyn Bay Council during the past twenty-five years has been modified.

The following figures concern the period 1st January until 4th July, 1948 :—

1. Births notified under Notification of Births Act :

	Male	Female	Total
(a) Live Births .....	103	126	229
(b) Stillbirths .....	—	—	4
(c) Total .....	—	—	333

These births include all children born in the area—i.e. children born to residents from other areas in the Colwyn Bay Maternity Home. They are therefore not comparable with the Registrar's figures.

**Visits paid by Health Visitor to :**

	First Visits	Total Visits
(a) Expectant mothers .....	24	24
(b) Infants under 1 year .....	165	991
(c) Toddlers, 1—5 years .....	—	566
Total .....	—	1581
Visits under Children's Act ...	—	11

**Infant Welfare Centres :**

- (a) Children who attended for first time in 1948.
  - 1. Under 1 year ..... 147
  - 2. Aged 1—5 years ..... —
- (b) Children on register on 4/7/48.
  - 1. Under 1 year ..... 222
  - 2. Aged 1—5 years ..... 118
- (c) Total attendances in six months.
  - 1. Under 1 year ..... 2241
  - 2. Aged 1—5 years ..... 1061

The Physical Training Class again has been most successful. This class is especially designed to restore stretched and weakened muscles after pregnancy.

Other interests, Socials, made-do-and-mend classes, etc., are also well maintained.

**Attendances at Child Welfare Centres (Tuesdays) :**

	Colwyn Bay	Mochdre	Llysfaen	Total
No. of Sessions .....	46	12	12	70
Enrolments .....	115	18	14	147
Total Attendances :				
Under 1 year .....	1759	239	243	2241
1—5 years .....	968	45	48	1061
Visitors .....	106	—	—	106

**Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinic (Fridays) :**

No. of Sessions .....	25	
Enrolled .....	92	...
Total visits .....	466	
Post Natal Cases ...	47	
Visitors .....	63	

**Consultant Clinic (Thursdays) :**

No. of Sessions .....	6
Attendances :	
Aante Natal .....	23
Post Natal .....	26

**Toddlers' Clinic (Wednesdays) :**

No. of Sessions .....	11
Attendances .....	92

**Maternity Home :**

There was no obvious change in the management of the Home in 1948, as the Council remained agents for the Hospital Management Board until February, 1949. Indeed, the Medical Officer of Health is still the Medical Officer in charge of the Home, consequently there is a very close co-ordination of the work of the Home with the Clinics and with the social work of the Council. It may be that the Hospital Board will wish this co-ordination to continue.

The long hoped for extension was opened early in 1949. The Home now has eleven "lying-in" beds (in addition to the Reception Bed and Labour Bed), two "isolation" beds, three "ante-natal" beds. There is a new nursery for sick infants and one for premature

infants as well as a Hostel for the children of women in the home. The Home can now book 300 women a year and still have room for emergency cases.

Admissions in 1948 were 243. 45 women were admitted for ante-natal care. 118 confinements were conducted entirely by the Staff; 115 had a doctor in attendance; 10 required a doctor to be summoned, as the midwife felt that she needed help. 19 premature babies were born in the Home.

### **Dental Treatment :**

No women were treated under the Council's scheme in 1948.

### **Obstetric Consultant :**

The following statement has been given me by Mr. R. Owen Jones, F.R.C.S., who was Consultant for the Colwyn Bay Council as long as they were able to provide one and who now, as County-Consultant, will continue to serve the area.

"Thirty-nine new patients and thirty-five re-examinees were referred to the Consultative Clinic from January 1st to July 4th.

"In some instances, the doctors visited the Clinic to consult on their cases and this amicable co-operation has been of value all round.

"Radiological examination will in future be indicated more often than in the past.

"At the end of a phase in the development of the obstetric service in Colwyn Bay, it is meet to record how much is owed to the vision and administrative ability of the Medical Officer of Health."

### **Orthopædics :**

The following report on work done by the Specialists and Staff of the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Staff for children under school age in the

Colwyn Bay area was sent me by the Secretary. This staff will continue to serve under the new regime.

**Attendances :**

On books 1/1/48 .....	2
Admitted 1/1/48 — 4/7/48	4
Total treated .....	4
Discharged .....	0
On Books, 4/7/48 .....	4
Attendances .....	21

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum :**

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the first six months of 1948.

**Adoption of Children (Regulations) Act, 1939 :**

Nurse paid 11 visits to children in connection with the administration of this Act. All were happy and well cared for.

**Water Supplies :**

No change has occurred in the collection or distribution of water in the district. The greater part of the town receives water direct from Llyn Cowlyd by gravitation from the Lake. Parts of Llysfaen, Upper Colwyn Bay and Bryn-y-Maen have not access to the town supply but are dependent on wells, etc. These are not all satisfactory. Slowly the main is creeping towards the outlying parts and schemes are on hand for considerable extensions. The Bryn-y-Maen supply has caused much concern—I hope that it will soon be abandoned.

There are still 33 houses deriving water from surface wells.

A careful and constant watch has been kept over the water supply. The main supply is chlorinated and is of great purity as well as abundant supply. The following bacteriological tests were made :—

	Bact.	Chem.
Town Mains .....	35	1
Wells and Streams .....	1	0
Rhos Swimming Pool .....	4	0
Bryn-y-Maen supply .....	7	0

The following is the most recent Chemical Analysis.  
Tap on rising main :

Parts per 100,000 of water :

Total solid matter in solution .....	4.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates .....	0.0125
Nitrites .....	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides .....	0.9
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F .....	0.164
Free and saline ammonia .....	0.006
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	0.010
Lead, Copper, Zinc .....	Nil
Microscopical ex. of the sediment ...	Nil
Temporary hardness in degrees Clark ..	1.0
Permanent hardness in degrees Clark	1.0
PH value .....	6.4

Remarks : 9/2/49 :

The above Chemical Analysis is satisfactory, the water being suitable for drinking and domestic use.

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board informs me that 93.80 inches of water fell in the Catchment area in 1948. January was the wettest month with 19.54 inches and March the driest with 3.03 inches. Measureable quantities fell on 182 days out of the 366.

The quantity of water supplied to Colwyn Bay area was over 477 million gallons. Over 43 million gallons were used in August, just under 36 million in February. We drew 32 million gallons less in 1948 than in 1947.

### **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938 :**

The following statement was given me by the Chief Inspector of the Denbigh County Council.

Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended 31st December, 1948.



Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk .....	58	56	2
Butter .....	3	3	—
Vinegar .....	1	1	—
Cheese .....	1	1	—
Pepper .....	1	1	—
Baking Powder .....	1	1	—
Jam .....	3	3	—
Tinned Fish .....	1	1	—
Whiskey .....	1	1	—
Cooking Compound .	1	1	—
Sausages .....	6	6	—
Table Jelly .....	1	1	—
Gin .....	1	1	—
Ice Cream .....	5	5	—
Rum .....	1	1	—
Beer .....	1	1	—
Sweets .....	1	1	—
Cakes .....	2	2	—
Dried Milk .....	1	1	—
Totals .....	90	88	2

Two samples of milk were found to be slightly below the standard for fat. All other samples were certified as being genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) D. WYNNE GRIFFITHS,

Chief Inspector,

County of Denbigh.

16, Woodland Road, East,  
Colwyn Bay.

[illegible]

## Tuberculosis :

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

The following table was sent to me by Dr. H. M. Williams, the Tuberculosis Physician for the area :—

New cases and Contacts examined during the year (Colwyn Bay Borough Residents only)	Pulmonary				Non- Pulmonary				Total
	Adults		C'dren		Adults		C'dren		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) Definitely Tuberculous .....	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	8
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	7
(c) Non-Tuberculous .....	4	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	14
(d) Tuberculous Transfer cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	9	9	5	2	2	—	1	1	29

Number of attendances at the Dispensary (Colwyn Bay Borough residents and Others) .....	127
Number of domiciliary visits .....	31
Number of cases referred by the Army Medical Board for examination .....	Nil

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths (new cases)			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—9 .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 .....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—34 .....	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—44 .....	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—54 .....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—64 .....	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	11	10	2	4	—	2	—	—

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

The following report has been given me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. A. Austwick) on work carried out for the year ending December, 1948.

### General Summary.

**TABLE I.**

Complaints received and attended to .....	291
No. of Nuisances found .....	367
„ „ Houses which were inspected for nuisances	410
„ „ Nuisances abated .....	374
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand .....	7
„ „ Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke .....	42
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc. ....	615
„ „ Visits to Camps .....	25
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	367
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances .....	22
„ „ Visits to Bakehouses, Restaurants and Cafes .....	175
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power	110
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power .....	32
„ „ Visits to Ice Cream Shops .....	5
„ „ Visits to Schools .....	27
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits .....	357
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Hall, Cinema and other places of Entertainment .....	54
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases .....	31
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice .....	192
„ „ Visits to Flats .....	170
„ „ Re overcrowding and Rent overcharging ...	50
„ „ Visits re Water Supply .....	26
„ „ Special Housing Inspections .....	256

**TABLE II.****Sanitary Defects.**

No. of Stopped Drains .....	45
„ „ Defective Drains .....	53
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools .....	4
„ „ Want of or insufficient drainage and W.C. accommodation .....	0
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings .....	4
„ „ Broken and unsuitable W.C. pedestal and pan .....	36
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards .....	14
„ „ Want of Limewashing .....	7
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers ...	1
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes .....	5
„ „ Burst Water Pipes .....	7
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings	36
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms .....	63
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses ...	3
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting .....	40
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside) .....	11
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside) .....	11
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse	21
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins .....	47
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings	58
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses .....	9
„ „ Premises (Rats and Mice) .....	6
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accommodation .....	6
„ „ New Pedestals W.C. ....	25
„ „ Defective Short Hoppers, etc., abolished ...	0
„ „ Choked Road Ditches .....	0
„ „ Defective Grates .....	12
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc. ....	23
„ „ Cases of Cooking facilities required .....	5
„ „ Defective surface water gullies .....	25
„ „ Defective chimneys .....	8
„ „ Drains reconstructed .....	31
„ „ Flooded cellars .....	3

**TABLE III.**

During the year the following visits have been made to the Abattoir and to other premises :—

No. of Visits and Re-visits to Abattoir .....	295
" " Visits to Butchers' Shops .....	99
" " Visits to Fish Shops .....	53
" " Visits to Food Shops .....	220
" " Carcases of Beef inspected .....	1463
" " Sheep and Lambs inspected .....	7808
" " Pigs inspected .....	61
" " Sows inspected .....	0
" " Calves inspected .....	2373

Also a large quantity of Fish and other Food Stuff was inspected.

**TABLE IV.**  
**Refuse Collection and Disposal**

No. of Visits re collection and salvage .....	339
" " Visits re disposal .....	253

The tip has been maintained in a clean, tidy condition through the year. The rat population has been kept in check by carrying out hole baiting poisoning over the entire area four times.

**TABLE V.**  
**Water Supplies.**

No. of Water Samples :

	Bact.	Chem.
Town Mains .....	35	1
Wells and Streams .....	1	0
Rhos Swimming Pool .....	4	0
Bryn-y-Maen .....	7	0

Houses supplied by Public Mains :

(a) Direct to Houses .....	619 <sup>c</sup>
(b) Standpipes .....	95
Houses supplied by Wells .....	33

**TABLE VI.**

Premises registered for the manufacture of Sausages, etc. ....	22
Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream .....	10
No. of Ice Cream Samples taken .....	42
Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream ...	37



## 1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Premises [1]	Number of		
	Inspections [2]	Written Notices [3]	Occupiers prosecuted [4]
FACTORIES ... .. [with Power] ... ..	216	No statutory notices issued the work being done on re- ceipt of a letter making the necessary request	
FACTORIES ... .. (without Power)	72		
Total ... ..	288		

## 2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosec- utions were instituted [5]
	Found [2]	Remedied [3]	Referred to H. M. Inspector [4]	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	4	4		
Want of ventilation ... ..	1			
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ... ..				
Other nuisances ... ..	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient, unsuit- able or defective not separate of sexes ... ..	7	5		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse [s. 101] . . . .				
Other offences ... ..	5	5		
[Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)]				
Total ... ..	19	16	Nil	Nil

\*Including those specified in Sections 2 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

**Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings :**

Bakehouses .....	4
Hotels and Cafes .....	11
Garage and Miscellaneous .....	9
Shops .....	17
Offices .....	1
Cinemas .....	4
Schools .....	6
Farms .....	6
Club Rooms .....	8
Church .....	1
Market .....	1

**Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses :**

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year to the above premises, drawing the attention of the occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness. Notices were also served for limewashing, defects and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily complied with.

**Registered Workshops :**

Important classes of Workshops, such as Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners .....	22
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, etc. ....	10
Bootmakers and Repairers .....	10
Laundries .....	7
Joiners and Cabinet Makers .....	17
Bottling Stores and Aerated Water Makers ...	3
Cycle and Motor Workshops .....	25
Printing Works .....	3
Upholsterers .....	9
Miscellaneous .....	11
Diamond Cutting, etc. ....	1
Monumental Masons .....	2
Photographers .....	2
Radio Repairs and Battery Charging .....	6
Engineers (Welding, Precision and Plating)	11
Electricity and Gas Plants .....	5

**Smoke Abatement :**

There have been no prosecution for Smoke Abatement.

### Swimming Pool :

In view of the fact that we have neither indoor nor open air Swimming Pool owned by the Local Authority, it is extremely fortunate that the existing privately owned Pool at Rhos-on-Sea is in such good hands. It is admirably managed and is maintained at all times in a very attractive and clean condition. The water is sea water which is subjected to constant filtration, chlorination and aeration. 5 samples of the water were sent for examination and all reported the water as being very satisfactory.

It is an unfortunate position that a town of our size should have no indoor Pool. Not only would this prove an attraction to visitors but would be of real benefit to our ratepayers because the period when outdoor swimming is enjoyable is usually restricted to comparatively few weeks of the year.

### Fried Fish Shops :

Fried Fish Shops ..... 12

The above are regularly inspected and are well conducted.

### Housing :

No houses have been built by private enterprise and 78 by the Local Authority.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

- |         |   |     |
|---------|---|-----|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) .....  | 410 |
|         | Number of inspections made for the purpose .....  | 481 |
| (2) (a) | Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....        | 102 |
| (b)     | Number of inspections made for the purpose .....  | 130 |
| (3)     | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....                                | Nil |
| (4)     | Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..... | 367 |

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... 206

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

- (a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
  - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice Nil
    - (a) By owners ..... Nil
    - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..... Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... 22
  - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice
    - (a) By owners ..... 17
    - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..... Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... Nil
  - (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... Nil
 

Houses scheduled demolished by owners ... Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... Nil
  - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ..... Nil
 

Number of houses built by private enterprise ..... Nil

Number of houses built by Borough Council 78

**HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding.**

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	*
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein .....	*
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein .....	*
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	*
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority .....	57
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	217
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officers of Health may consider it desirable to report .....	*

\*Owing to the abnormal conditions, particularly after the outbreak of War, it was found impossible to keep any accurate record of overcrowding.

**Work carried out during 1947 :**

No. of houses inspected for housing defects .....	410
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	367
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action .....	361
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action .....	17
„ „ Houses recommended for demolition .....	Nil
„ „ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs .....	502
„ „ Informal Notices served .....	367
„ „ Formal Notices served .....	22
„ „ Formal Notices outstanding .....	8
„ „ Notices outstanding end of 1948 .....	18

**Public Places of Entertainment :**

As required by Circular 120/1920 Ministry of Health, all places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been thoroughly inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificate that the premises are satisfactory, was sent to the Licensing Magistrates.



Fifty-four visits were made, inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

### **Rag Flocks Act, 1911-1928 :**

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the Borough.

### **Rodent Infestation :**

Regular routine treatment of all sewers is carried out by our own competent operative. The pre-baiting, poison and check baiting required for satisfactory treatment takes considerable time and labour but the resultant decrease and control of the rat population certainly justifies the effort. Complaints from private householders are noticeably down since this regular sewer treatment was commenced.

Regular servicing of certain business premises at a small charge is now carried out and co-operation with tradesmen and poultry keepers, etc., is very good indeed.

Our only refuse tip and salvage depot at Bron-y-Nant is treated four times a year—the rat population is thus kept down to an absolute minimum and is never allowed to become a nuisance.

No. of private properties treated by the Department's Operator .....	47
„ „ of sewer manholes treated .....	198
„ „ of treatments carried out over entire area at Bron-y-Nant tip .....	4

### **Public Abattoir, Meat and Other Foods :**

Maintaining a high standard of workmanship in the dressing of cattle, sheep and lambs is becoming a major problem. As a slaughterman leaves one finds it almost impossible to replace him. Fully trained men are very scarce indeed and there appear to be no young men taking up this type of work.

As Slaughtering Contractors to the Ministry of Food, this is our worry and although we make every effort to ensure that flaying, general dressing, the handling of offal and the condition and cleanliness of the Abattoir is at all times satisfactory, one can visualise a



time coming when this question of sufficient competent slaughtermen will be very serious indeed.

Our pasture fields adjoining the Abattoir again yielded a good crop of hay and proved invaluable for the resting of cattle under ideal conditions.

The banks of the Afon Ganol running through the fields had to be cut and rebuilt owing to storm damage.

At times the pasture has been rather over grazed and one feels that the amount of land we now have is the absolute minimum with which we can safely carry on.

Meat inspection is 100 per cent. and is carried out efficiently and smoothly. The present system of centralised slaughtering is excellent from the public health point of view and it is extremely pleasant to report that the happy comfortable relationship built up between the W.M.S.A., the Retail Butcher, the Ministry of Food and ourselves, continues unabated.

We have no meat stalls or meat market in the town and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, have been regularly inspected and as usual, the very high standard of cleanliness which we expect, is being maintained.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1948 :—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Revenue
1463	373	7808	61	0	£315/15/9

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1948 :—

Boneless Fores, Hinds and Quarters of Beef	Sheep and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
2466	14184	283254lbs.	£232/2/9

Wet Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Provisions Shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, are regularly inspected.

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex.		Sheep and			
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Sows
No. killed .....	293	370	373	7808	61	—
No. inspected .....	1093	370	373	7808	61	—
<b>All diseased except T.B.</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .....	1	5	8	18	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	201	83	4	298	7	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. ....	19.2	22.5	1.08	3.8	11.4	—
<b>Tuberculosis only—</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .....	1	12	2	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	26	14	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	2.5	3.8	—	—	—	—

### Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the Ministry of Food.

#### Beef.

12 Cows—Gen. T.B. ....	5197 lbs.
5 Cows—Other Diseases .....	1706 lbs.
1 Oxen—Gen. T.B. ....	565 lbs.
1 Oxen—Other Diseases .....	510 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B. ....	208 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases .....	732 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B. ....	3167 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases .....	18316 lbs.

#### Pork.

2 Pigs—Other Diseases .....	179 lbs.
2 Pigs—Generalised Tuberculosis .....	314 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B. ....	Nil
Part Carcases—Other Diseases .....	62 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B. ....	19 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases .....	144 lbs.

**Veal.**

2 Calves—General T.B. ....	68 lbs.
8 Calves—Other Diseases ....	352 lbs.
Part Carcase—L.T.B. ....	Nil
Part Carcase—Other Diseases ....	40 lbs.
Plucks—T.B. ....	8 lbs.
Plucks—Other Diseases ....	109 lbs.

**Mutton and Lamb.**

18 Carcases (emaciation, etc.) ....	533 lbs.
Part Carcases (bruises, etc.) ....	167 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers ....	1500 lbs.

**Unsound Food from Shops.**

Jam ....	113 lbs.
Fish Cakes ....	1318 cakes
Flour ....	160 lbs.
Fresh Fish ....	1075 lbs.
Cheese ....	2½ lbs.
Sweets ....	2½ lbs.
Tinned Vegetables ....	1116 tins
Bacon ....	37 lbs.
Dried Fruit ....	73 lbs.
Cereals ....	2 pkts.
Pickles ....	35 botts.
Syrup ....	1 lb.
Tinned Soups ....	82 tins
Flavourings ....	5 pkts.
Tinned Milk ....	358 tins
Tinned Cheese ....	142 tins
Beef ....	560 lbs.
Tongue ....	6 lbs.
Spaghetti ....	10 tins
Tellied Chitterlings ....	12 lbs.
Custards, etc. ....	71 pkts.
Malted Milk Tablets ....	60 tubes
Nuts ....	12 lbs.
Sauces ....	16 botts.
Black Puddings ....	6 lbs.
Suet ....	14 lbs.
Tinned Fish ....	97 tins
Fruit ....	168 tins
Tinned Meat ....	108 tins
Fruit Juice ....	77 tins
Dried Egg ....	1 pkt.
Pudding Mixtures ....	205 pkts.
Cake Mixtures ....	26 pkts.
Pastes ....	52 jars
Dried Peas ....	2 cwt.
Poultry ....	3 boxes

**Milk Supplies :**

The importance we attach to our milk supply is proved by the fact that during the year, we took some 1508 samples for examination.

Our endeavour was to obtain 2 samples per month from each Producer sending milk for sale within the Borough. Although we were unable to carry this out completely we did succeed in doing so during the summer months. The bulk of the samples are subjected to the Resazurin test and results are sent to the Retailers. 'B' and 'C' results are sent to the Cowkeepers and whenever possible we follow up with a visit to the farm, if within our boundary.

Since the opening of the Area Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in Colwyn Bay our samples have been examined by them but in May we received a letter from the Area Supervisor restricting our sampling per day to a maximum of 24. This figure proved so low that we had to look around for an alternative. Fortunately we have recently had a large Pasteurising Plant with well equipped Laboratory built in the Town and we were able to enter into a suitable arrangement for the examination of our samples. Certain samples are still sent to the Area Laboratory however.

The unsatisfactory condition in which many milk bottles are returned to the Dairy is a "hardy annual" complaint amongst the Dairymen. Certain householders will not take pride in returning a rinsed bottle but continue to put them out in a condition which reflects very unfavourably on the users.

All dairies and farms and milk shops were visited at varying times of the day and were usually found to be in a satisfactory condition. Any work required was always carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

#### **Report on Milk Supplies during year 1948.**

Total number of samples taken during 1948 .....	1508
Total number of examinations on above samples ...	1692

**Number of samples of each grade taken :—**

Pasteurised and heat treated .....	35
Certified T.T. ....	18
Tuberculin Tested .....	133
Accredited .....	0
Ungraded .....	1322
	<hr/> 1508

**Results of Examination :**

Ungraded	Satisfactory .....	1103
	Unsatisfactory .....	219
Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory .....	116
	Unsatisfactory .....	17
Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory .....	18
	Unsatisfactory .....	0
Pasteurised	Satisfactory .....	32
	Unsatisfactory .....	3
		<hr/> 1508

**Number of Farms producing milk within the Borough :**

Certified .....	1
Tuberculin Tested .....	6
Accredited .....	2
Ungraded .....	27

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36

Number of Dairies from which milk is retailed 28

**Retailers licenced for sale of graded milks :**

Certified Licences .....	16
T.T. ....	11
Pasteurised .....	13
Pasteurised T.T. ....	4
Accredited .....	2
Licenses to produce Pasteurised Milk .....	2
Licenses to produce T.T. Pasteurised Milk .....	2
Visits to Cowsheds and Farms .....	66
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops .....	329

**Licences to bottle Graded Milks :**

Pasteurised .....	13
Pasteurised T.T. ....	5
T.T. ....	13
Accredited .....	2
Supplementary licences for the sale of T.T. Milk .....	2



**Refuse Collection and Disposal :**

	1947-48	1948-49
Salvage—Gross Income	£2235	£2247
Refuse Collection .....	10186.6 tons	10890.4 tons
Cost per ton .....	15/4	18/6
Refuse Disposal .....	10950.6 tons	11586.15 tons
Cost per ton .....	2/4.75	2/6.5
Total cost per ton, collection and disposal	17/8.75	21/0.5
Number of Premises from which refuse was collected .....	6853	6939

**Cost per 1000 premises :**

Collection .....	£1137.45	£1450.2
Disposal .....	£ 191.74	£ 211.41

**House and Trade Refuse Collection :**

4681 loads weighing 10734 tons, 8 cwts.

52 loads of night soil, unweighed.

450 loads by private persons not weighed.

1	Total refuse collected (in tons) .....	10890
	Total refuse disposed (in tons) .....	11586
2	Area (in Acres) .....	6187
3	Number of houses or premises .....	6939
4	Rateable Value .....	£228112
5	Product of 1d. Rate .....	£919
6	Total Rates in the £ .....	20/2

**Refuse Collection :**

It is pleasing to record that early in the year we were able to revert to a regular weekly collection of household refuse instead of the fortnightly collection which we had to adopt during the War.

In March we took delivery of the remaining waggons ordered in 1946 and thus now have 5 C.K.3. Karrier 3 Tonners, 1 Karrier Bantam and 1 Austin 30 cwt. van. The three waggons with double cabs capable of carrying driver and four or five men with safety and some degree of comfort, are very much appreciated by the men. A great point in favour of this type of cab is that there is room for additional overcoats, etc.



Having 5 lorries all of the same type, with interchangeable wheels, engine parts, etc., means that we have at last achieved a degree of standardisation which will undoubtedly prove of great advantage throughout the life of the vehicles.

An additional trailer for the collection of salvaged paper was purchased in February. The four Trailers purchased in 1940 have proved a great asset and have earned their purchase price many times over.

In spite of repeated efforts by various farmers and pig keepers, the collection of kitchen waste by means of street bins has almost ceased. The appalling number and range of contraries which were found in the bins meant such a careful searching that the cost became uneconomical.

Almost without exception every Hotel, Restarant, Cafe, Boarding house, is privately serviced by pig and poultry keepers, there being considerably less sorting necessary by this method.

The amount collected by known collectors is estimated at well over 100 tons and the department is always ready to assist reliable pig and poultry keepers.

Our Department still collects some kitchen waste—approximately 16 tons. In spite of our restarting the weekly collection there has been no material increase.

### **Llysfaen :**

The installation of a really satisfactory sewerage disposal system in this area is unlikely to come to pass for a very long time. Owing to the geographical features of the district, there is no easy solution. All the houses which have the water carriage system have septic tanks and soakaways and in many cases these are a constant source of trouble owing to the small depth of surface soil and the prevalence of impervious limestone. On occasion 'locks' or rock fissures are discovered into which the effluent can discharge without nuisance for quite considerable periods but in the majority of cases, even these give trouble at some time or other.

A certain number of houses are still served by pail closets, a very regrettable fact, but one which the department can do nothing about other than to help by ensuring a regular cleansing.

### **Salvage :**

Our income from waste paper shows an increase from £1831 to £1940. The bulk of this is derived from 300 tons of paper and one feels that it is quite a useful return under the present circumstances. Rags and Bottles are our next important articles of salvage but it appears that the demand for bottles is definitely on the decline.

As usual one has to remark on the shocking amount and the dangerous nature of contraries which are met with in the waste paper. Our men have to handle this waste several times and sundry cuts, etc., have been received from broken glassware put amongst the waste paper. Tin cans, used razor blades, etc., are not uncommon and the care required in handling and sorting, adds considerably to our costs.

The waste paper salvaged by the Ministry of Food and the Post Office is disposed of privately as is the paper from quite a number of tradespeople. These weights are not included in our returns.

Collection of the paper for transport to the Mills by the Railway Company has been very good. Stocks have been kept down to a minimum, thus reducing fire and damage risks.

### **Tip—Bron-y-Nant :**

The keeping down of weeds, etc., on land on which tipping has been completed is expensive and wasteful. As we create an ever larger area of finished tip so the problem increases and so an effort was made to abate the waste of time and money by attempting to grow a crop which would have a value.

In March some four acres of land which had been finished for four years or so was disc harrowed in all directions and this cut up the surface and helped level off the hillocks and fill slight hollows. Next we ploughed about 3 inches deep and followed with chain harrowing

and rolling well with 2 ton horse roller. We had constant trouble with bottles, cans, etc., reappearing through the extremely thin cover on the tip and these had to be picked off by hand. In April the area was drilled with oats and barley (2 parts Oats to 1 part Barley) in the hope that the barley would come along first and protect the young oats. After well rolling, we hand sowed in a one year clover ley which was then harrowed and rolled.

By May 19th the young corn was well up and looked strong. A dry period and heavy wind set it back somewhat but it eventually recovered and on August 14th it was reaped with a binder. The crop, although short in the straw, was quite reasonable in the head. It was surprisingly clear of weeds and compared favourably with many of our upland farm crops.

After stooking, the crop was gathered and thrashed, the mixed corn was sold and the straw utilised at the Abattoir. The clover which followed was fairly thick and the area was let on contract to a local farmer for sheep grazing.

It is interesting to note that our efforts at corn growing were a source of much amusement and leg pulling by the local farmers in the early days but the results have been very encouraging. The threshed corn paid for seed, labour, time of tractor, etc., and the straw saved money at the Abattoir. In any case, the Tip has been much more pleasant to look at all summer. We have not had a big bill for cutting weeds and our neighbours and householders in the vicinity have had no cause to complain of weed seeds and appear to have appreciated our efforts.

A small area which was planted with Kale did very well indeed but had considerably more weed in it than the corn.

Borough of Colwyn Bay

# CLEANSING SERVICES

Statement of Costs for year ended 31st March, 1949.

House and Trade Refuse.

PARTICULARS		1—Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		2—Disposal including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		Total including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.	
		Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
<b>Revenue Account</b>		£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Gross Expenditure (excluding Salvage) .....	10275	9818	1541	1466	11816	11285
2	Gross Income (excluding Salvage) .....	212	212	74	74	286	286
3	<b>Net Cost</b>	10063	9606	1467	1392	11530	10998
<b>Unit Costs</b>		s	d	s	d	s	d
4	Gross Expenditure per ton	18 11	18 0	2 8	2 6.52	21 7	20 6.25
5	Gross Income per ton	5	5	1.5	1.5	6.5	6.5
6	<b>Net Cost per ton</b>	18 6	17 7	2 6.5	2 4.75	21 1.5	19 11.75
		£	£	£	£	£	£
7	Net cost per 1000 population	432.07	412.41	62.13	59.76	494.20	472.17
8	Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected .....	1450.2	1384.35	211.41	200.60	1661.61	1584.96

23rd August, 1949.

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK, M.S.I.A., Cleansing Superintendent.

**SALVAGE.****April 1st, 1948 to March 31st, 1949.**

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper .....	299	0	2	0	1940	10	7
Rags .....	4	14	2	3	101	6	10
String, etc. ....	2	19	3	11	14	17	2
Battery .....			1	0		6	3
Heavy Scrap ...	3	10	3	2	14	0	5
Aluminium .....		2	1	7	3	5	6
Hair .....				27		9	9
Brass .....		2	3	8	4	11	4
Lead .....		2	1	26	8	6	10
Bones .....	1	1	3	0	4	15	0
Bottles and Jars	609	dozen			68	19	11
	311	14	2	0	£2161	9	7

In September the Public Health Committee received a letter from the Ministry of Food asking that I be seconded to them for a period of approximately six months in order to become a member of a Whale Meat Inspection team accompanying an Antarctic Whaling Expedition and Dr. L. B. A. Grace, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., the Ministry's technical advisor on Meat Inspection, attended the Committee to explain fully the position. The approval of the Welsh Board of Health to the proposal was obtained by the Ministry and the Committee and Council then approved my temporary secondment. On October 10th I joined the Antarctic Whaling Factory Vessel the T.S.S. "Southern Venturer" as a meat inspector and was away almost seven months.

In conclusion of my report may I again express my appreciation for all the help and many kindnesses shown to me by Mr. Andleby Jones, Chairman and all the members of the Public Health Committee and also to Dr. Wm. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. G. M. Pawson, Additional Sanitary Inspector and to all members of both the indoor and outdoor staff.

Yours faithfully,

WM. A. AUSTWICK,

Sanitary Inspector.



# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1948.

MONTH	Mean reading of Mercurial Baromet- er in Inches	Dry Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Wet Bulb Thermometer F. (mean)	Maximum Thermo- meter F. mean	Minimum Thermo- meter F. (mean)	Rainfall in Inches 3 in. Gauge	Number of Wet Days	Hours Sunshine by Campbell- Stokes Recorder	Number of Days Sun	Max. Rain in inches during 24 hours and date
January	29.35	43.19	40.93	46.90	38.83	5.69	25	39.2	16	.68 on 3rd
February	30.07	42.0	39.65	45.10	37.2	1.79	14	60.9	22	.57 on 1st
March	30.26	49.4	45.7	57.7	42.4	1.25	9	186.9	29	.63 on 31st
April	29.86	50.3	46.5	54.8	41.9	1.22	13	194.9	29	.44 on 2nd
May	29.96	54.5	49.8	59.2	44.5	0.82	8	288.1	29	.21 on 31st
June	29.91	56.6	53.0	61.8	50.7	4.32	20	171.2	28	1.1 on 3rd
July	29.99	60.7	56.9	65.6	54.5	1.48	13	173.2	30	.32 on 17th
August	29.85	59.8	55.6	63.4	54.6	2.66	17	113.6	24	.81 on 11th
September	29.93	58.5	54.3	63.3	53.8	2.00	12	110.3	26	.65 on 12th
October	29.97	53.4	49.6	57.2	47.3	2.56	16	93.1	26	.41 on 24th
November	30.09	49.3	46.6	54.6	43.7	1.51	15	73.3	21	.38 on 13th
December	29.91	44.2	41.6	48.6	39.1	5.36	20	61.2	23	.66 on 8th
Totals						30.66	182	1565.9	303	
Mean	29.84	51.82	48.35	56.5	45.71					

Town Hall,  
Colwyn Bay.

(Signed) N. S. JEFFREY, A.M., Inst., C.E.  
Borough Engineer and Surveyor,

L. HILL,  
Observer.





